

LIBRARY OCCURRENT

ISSUED BY THE

PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION OF INDIANA

VOL. 5, No. 1

INDIANAPOLIS

JANUARY, 1918

COMMISSIONERS

MRS. ELIZABETH P. EARL, *President*, Connersville.
JACOB P. DUNE, *Indianapolis*.
WILLIAM W. PARSONS, *Terre Haute*.

EXECUTIVE STAFF

HENRY N. SANBORN, *Secretary and State Organizer*.
ELIZABETH RONAN, *Assistant State Organizer*.
ELIZABETH OHR, *Assistant*.
GRACE HORNE, *Assistant, Traveling Library Department*.
ELIZABETH B. NOEL, *Stenographer and Assistant*.

Issued in January, April, July and October.
Distributed free of charge in Indiana.

Entered as second class matter June 13, 1911, at the postoffice at Indianapolis, Indiana, under the act of July 16, 1894.

WAR ECONOMIES FOR LIBRARIES.

Libraries, everywhere, like other institutions and like salaried workers, are facing increased cost of supplies with no increase in income. Such a dilemma calls for rigid economy and often, on the part of the library, readjustment of service. Just where the necessary saving can be made without curtailing the service, or what part of the service, if need be, shall be discontinued is a perplexing problem not properly answerable in general terms. Certain broad principles, however, seem fundamental and generally applicable. Library expenditures are classified as book purchases, library service, and building maintenance, including heat, light and care. The services rendered by a library are correspondingly divided into book supplying, bringing books and the public together, and furnishing reading rooms and meeting places.

The last service, the providing of reading rooms and meeting facilities, although closely connected with the book service, is in a sense different. It might seem natural, therefore, to cut down on the building service, to save fuel bills. The argument will run that if the library is open shorter hours, or even fewer days in the week, those who really wish books can still manage to get them and the chief function of the library, that of furnishing free reading matter, will be fulfilled. There can in this way be a saving of fuel, light, probably of janitor's salary, and even possibly of salaries for library attendance. On second thought, nevertheless, most persons will agree that in these times of war activities the small town or city library as a meeting place is almost indispensable. Perhaps no service the library can now render is more useful. It may be even in supplying a warm place for poor persons to rest and read in the days of high coal, the library board is filling a real social need in the community.

Not even the most economical library board would think of reducing the salary of the librarian or of any of her assistants. Such action would be penury, not economy. In the first place, librarians as a class have been underpaid even in times of normal prices; today the problem of making both ends meet is for her much more difficult. Even if the justice of such saving were seemingly established by reducing the number of hours, or by dismissing an assistant, the guiding policy would seem to be unwise, if the conclusions reached later in the article hold.

(1)

235975

By a process of elimination, then, the saving must come in the purchasing of books and supplies. Library trustees often question the wisdom or the need of spending three-quarters of a library income on building and service and only one-quarter on the very reason for the existence of a library—books and periodicals. Although the purpose of a public library is to collect books, it is even more to circulate books, and to circulate books requires a plant and intelligent administration. Books alone are of no more value than a reservoir of water without a system of pipes, pumps, and intelligent management. There must be a relatively expensive operating system in a library if the books are to reach the people.

In the management of a household in times of cramped resources, the housekeeper has to make use of what she already possesses and buy as little new as possible. Clothes have to be made over, and mended, linen darned, cheaper materials used, and other devices employed to make the income go around. So the librarian will have to buy fewer convenient tools and fewer books. Having fewer new books means making better use of the books already owned. Publicity devices, such as displaying a few chosen books, especially non-fiction books, will be needed. In the matter of binding, there will unfortunately have to be some curtailment. Desirable as it is to have all magazines bound, unbound numbers can be used, and when kept in inexpensive pamphlet cases are not absolutely inconvenient. It is also probable that along with the purchasing of the fewer books will have to come the purchasing of a smaller proportion of fiction. The libraries of the state of Oregon are reported to have adopted this slogan:

"Let us not ask for new fiction. There are plenty of good old stories. People are giving up their sons and are doing without meat, wheat and sugar. Can't we do without light reading? Let us put our

money into serviceable books and let the library win the war."

Certainly there are plenty of "good old stories" and the war may be a good opportunity for the librarian to reform the American habit of wishing no novel but the latest one. In a very small library, however, where the regular patrons are likely to have read a large part of the small collection of fiction, there may be more excuse for new fiction, but even for these libraries the book money will go farther if it is spent for popular copyrights and inexpensive editions of standard fiction, that will be new in the collection.

Most certainly, a larger proportion of our book money must be put into "serviceable books" so that the library may "help win the war". These serviceable books will be especially books on all branches of food production and conservation and on all subjects that will teach thrift and economical living.

Doing without "light reading", however, may be dangerous. If we continue long at war, we are bound to endure sorrow and hardship, and we shall need every appropriate means of bringing joy or at least of making life endurable. Few forms of recreation can so take a man away from his real circumstances as reading. Light reading is more than likely to be one of the most valuable aids in facing the trials of which less meat, wheat and sugar are but symbols.

Economy in purchasing and using other supplies will have to be practised. Certain library supply houses are already calling attention to cheaper commercial grades of stationery supplies which will doubtless give satisfaction. In the use of P slips and other paper supplies most librarians are wasteful. It may be that more mending and cleaning of books will have to be done than has been the custom. When all the rooms or all parts of a room are not in use, unnecessary lights must be turned out. Many other economies will be practicable in individual libraries.

This more intensive use of the stock on hand and this greater thrift in buying and in using supplies, calls for intelligent and painstaking service from the librarian. Very evidently, then, the librarians should not be asked to work for less money nor with fewer assistants; nor should the library be open fewer hours. It is wise and efficient service that is to conserve the library incomes and make it possible for libraries to help win the war.

ANNUAL REPORTS AGAIN.

In the Occurrent for July, 1917, on page 191, there was an explanation of the reasons for determining upon July 1 to June 30 or January 1 to December 31 as the fiscal year for public libraries. Since the article was written, the Commission has received further information and instruction in regard to the State Yearbook which is to take the place of the individual biennial reports of the separate state departments. As the reports for the yearbook must be in the hands of the Governor by December 1 of each year, it is obvious that the public library reports, if they are not to be a year old, cannot cover the twelve months from January 1 to December 31, but will have to be for the year July 1 to June 30. The librarians are, accordingly, asked to make their reports to the Commission for these months. By doing this, they will make the statistical table for libraries uniform. If library boards, for good or other reasons, are not willing to adopt July 1 to June 30 as the official fiscal year of the library, it will even so not be difficult for the librarian to make her report for these months. If she keeps her monthly reports on the blanks furnished by the Commission, she can in a short time add the different items for any twelve consecutive months. She should also be careful in reckoning income to include only two tax receipts as explained in the July 1917 Occurrent.

The Secretary of the Commission wishes to thank the librarians for their response to the recent request for reports.

THE RELATION OF SALARIES TO INCOME.

The librarians of several of the largest libraries in the state have complained that the budgets printed in the Occurrent for April, 1916, recommending that the libraries of Indiana spend forty per cent of their incomes for library service, not including janitor service and care of the building, have caused them some difficulty in persuading their boards that more than forty per cent or even more than fifty per cent of the income may be appropriately spent for library salaries. An examination of the financial reports of the large libraries of the country will show that it is not at all unusual to spend more than fifty per cent of the library income for salaries for the library staff. In the small and medium sized library, this is not possible. At least three-fourths of the libraries of Indiana cannot afford to spend more than forty per cent of their incomes for salaries if they expect to get full use of their buildings and to have money enough to buy anything like a suitable number of books for the community. The Occurrent tries to have in mind the needs of the majority of Indiana libraries, but it should unquestionably have noted the fact that large libraries can afford to spend even a larger per cent of the income for salaries than the recommended forty per cent.

INDIANA LIBRARY WAR FUND STATEMENT.

December 10, 1917.

Added Since Last Report:

Akron	\$24.75
Albion	2.50
Alexandria	8.95
Anderson35
Atlanta	19.40
Auburn	200.07
Aurora	1.00
Bloomington	19.00
Bluffton	4.00
Butler	100.20
Carmel	71.60

LIBRARY OCCURRENT

Columbia City	\$2.70
Columbus	3.05
Connersville	46.89
Crawfordsville	51.00
Danville	6.00
Delphi	1.22
Elkhart	6.00
Gary	270.70
Gas City	94.50
Greencastle	18.00
Greenfield	14.00
Greensburg	96.85
Hagerstown	20.00
Jeffersonville	1.00
Kewanna	22.00
Knightstown	10.00
Lafayette	9.70
Lagrange	47.25
Laporte	4.50
Lebanon	111.12
Logansport	163.00
Marion	500.00
Mooresville	3.00
Mt. Vernon	155.25
New Harmony	5.30
Noblesville	9.20
North Manchester	7.00
Osgood	10.00
Pittsboro	75.00
Plainfield	37.24
Princeton	14.70
Rensselaer	256.65
Richmond	133.70
Salem	17.00
Seymour	65.25
Shelbyville	2.00
South Whitley	9.50
Sullivan	254.25
Tell City	64.00
Terre Haute	2.90
Valparaiso	130.40
Vincennes	15.00
Wabash	271.00
West Lafayette	9.65
Westville	75.00
Winchester50

Total\$3,574.79

Added to Ft. Harrison Fund:

Auburn \$25.00

Deducted on Final Local Report:

Clinton \$15.00
 Decatur 18.00
 Evansville 149.28
 Ft. Wayne 191.05
 Muncie 58.00

Total \$431.33

Corrected total\$53,202.59

LOUIS J. BAILEY,
 Chairman.

MORE BOOKS FOR THE SOLDIERS.

The following letter from Dr. Herbert Putnam, addressed to libraries of America, shows that there is still a great need for donated books for the soldiers:

"To the Members of the American Library Association:

The campaign for funds is now (for the time) completed. It has yielded returns which prove the extraordinary energy and enthusiasm you have put into it. But the sum raised, though large, is meagre compared with the needs. Three hundred and twenty thousand dollars of it (the grant from the Carnegie Corporation) is specifically for buildings—which constitute an obligation as well as an opportunity. And besides the needs in this country there are and will be needs abroad, which will require every effort that we can apply to them.

We shall buy books; but every book bought should be offset by at least ten books given.

So now, the campaign for books. Not for any books that may be offered, but for those certain to prove useful. You have the necessary description of these. Ask for specific books. You will be likely to get them.

The responsibility is yours to avoid

sending what will be a wasteful expense to transport and administer."

The libraries of Indiana have already done praiseworthy work in collecting books for soldiers. Supplies for the preparation of more than 10,000 volumes have been sent out from the Commission office, and more than 8,000 volumes have been sent to various camps. The work should be continued, especially in those towns which have not yet done much in the way of collecting books.

A similar letter of appeal comes from Mr. Matthew S. Dudgeon, Manager of Camp Libraries:

"To the State Chairman:

Every readable book which can be collected is sadly needed in the camps. Can you not get every library in your state immediately to stage a campaign even more energetic than that which was staged earlier in the year.

What a city can do was illustrated at Oklahoma City. Under the supervision of the Rotary Club, all the civic institutions as well as the citizens, were enlisted; every one from school child to business man took part in the campaign, and every house was reached. As a result over 8,000 select books were collected in this relatively small city.

Cannot something of this kind be done in every city and village of your state?

We are sending to you, under separate cover, a supply of circulars sent out by the Boston Book Company at our suggestion.

In view of these facts:

(1) Will you not see that each library in your own state has definite information that the books are much needed and that a book campaign should be planned and carried out at once? In sending this word will you not add your own definite instructions for this campaign?

(2) Will you not send to each library a copy of the Boston Book Company circular which gives the list of magazines

which are particularly valuable and suggests the sale of others?

Very truly,

M. S. DUDGEON,
Manager of Camp Libraries."

It may be best in some communities to start a regular book campaign through a limited period, but on the whole it would seem better to make the campaign continuous through the war and to take every opportunity to let the citizens of your town know that the library will receive and forward books for the soldiers. Magazines are not wanted.

Magazines for Soldiers.

When the war first started and the first appeals went out to the libraries for reading matter for the soldiers, the request was for magazines, both current numbers and numbers for one or two years back. The supply has been so great and the one cent plan of the Post Office Department has been so widely taken up that most of the camps are abundantly supplied with magazines. Libraries need not for the present collect periodicals. An extract from the same letter from Mr. Dudgeon, quoted above, explains the point of view of the National Committee:

"It is to be observed, however, that for the present it is not advisable to send to the camps any magazines other than those most recent magazines which are sent by mail. If magazines are brought to the library they should not be rejected, however. Some can be sold to the Boston Book Company and other similar houses, while all which are not of value as literature can be sold for old paper, bringing a very considerable sum of money. This should be sent to the finance committee to be expended for new magazines or for books."

A further suggestion for the use of magazines already collected is that they be clipped for pictures for scrap books and that stories be taken out for separate

binding as described in this number of the Occurrent in the article on Scrap Books. This clipping and mounting could be done by volunteers, not the library staff.

DO THE MEN IN THE TRENCHES NEED BOOKS?

For the benefit of those librarians who do not see the Publishers' Weekly, the Occurrent is taking the liberty of reprinting without permission, but with many thanks, the following letter from the Publishers' Weekly for December 8, 1917:

Philadelphia, Nov. 22, 1917.

"Editor, the Publishers' Weekly:

May I add a word to help clear up any clouds of doubt that may be in the minds of any book-men as to whether the boys in the trenches need books? They do. I've been there with the American Field Ambulance Service.

There is no greater mental strain that a man can be compelled to endure than to sit, unable to exert the body, in constant danger of violent death or horrible injury. Donald Hankey makes this theme very clear in the second series of his 'Student in Arms.'

For several weeks no reading matter could be located in the section to which I was attached. Once in a while, somebody would bring in a scrap of a French magazine and we were so famished for reading matter that we actually imagined we enjoyed our perspiring efforts to translate the stories therein contained.

Finally, one of the boys received a copy of O. Henry's 'Options' in a package from home and an hour of insane jubilation ensued. The book was seized by indelicate hands and torn into segments, each part representing a story. The pages of each story were pinned together. The original owner of the volume was selected to serve as Section Librarian. We pored over those stories until the printing actually wore off the

pages. When 'The Head Hunter' came to me for the seventeenth time the only thing I could be sure of was the title. But I didn't need to re-read it. I could have told that tale almost by rote.

Just to show you what we thought of books, Brentano's Paris store was the second place we visited on our first leave from the front—the first was a restaurant.

FRANK A. LEWIS."

SCRAPBOOKS FOR SAMMIES.

Rudyard Kipling started in England what was one of the most original and what has proved one of the most satisfactory ways of relieving the weary hours of the soldiers in camps and prisons and the dreary days in the hospital. Scrapbooks can be used by the wounded and convalescent when they are not able to hold heavier books or even to read. Many libraries, especially the Chicago Public Library, have done remarkable work in distributing free or for a small sum materials for making scrapbooks for the soldiers.

For the aid of Indiana librarians who may not see the Library Journal or Public Libraries, we are printing some suggestions and specifications for making, for which we are indebted to Gaylord Brothers and especially to the Chicago Public Library.

A soft brown paper known as "Stronghold Kraft" is used for the body, in sheets 48 x 60 inches. One sheet, folded and trimmed, makes two 16-page books, 14 inches long by 11 inches high. The cover is of brown Kenesaw Rope Bristol, of the same shade, which comes in sheets 22½ x 28½. Cover and body are stitched together with two wire staples, or may be sewed with stout thread or bright colored twine. Books of these materials and dimensions may be made for a little less than five cents apiece when bought in bulk.

Gaylord Brothers, Syracuse, N. Y., are

selling scrapbooks made of gray raw-hide kraft with red rope covers, stitched together with wire staples and reinforced by a cloth binding at the back. The title, "A Scrapbook for Soldiers and Sailors", is printed in a patriotic border. Blank spaces are left for the name and address of the makers, thus adding a personal touch which soldiers appreciate.

In selecting material for the scrapbooks, brightly colored pictures should be plentifully chosen and the maker should remember that the scrapbooks are for invalids and convalescents who need cheering. Bright pictures, anecdotes, poems, and jokes are the material best suited. The maker must also remember that although these are picture books, they are for grown men and not for children. In the English scrapbooks, all reference to Christmas and similar home subjects is barred, and it is recommended that pictures and stories of the war should be used sparingly if at all. In mounting the pictures, one should use paste sparingly. The pictures should be cut so as to have a narrow border of white, and if this is not possible, a backing sheet of white with a narrow edge showing should be used. Pictures should be used on each side of the leaf and on the inside of the covers. When the whole book has been finished, it is a good plan to lay each leaf between cloths and to press with a hot iron. Then the leaves are put together in a press, or under a heavy weight, over night.

Short Story Holders.

Another source of amusement for the invalid Sammies, too weak to hold a heavy book or magazine, is a short story or magazine article placed in a paper binder or holder. Gaylord Brothers furnish a story holder made of Stronghold Kraft paper reinforced at the back with cloth. Holes are punched so that the contents can be tied in with a string. These holders are designed to hold only one story so that the soldiers can carry them in their knapsacks.

Librarians will find in these two suggestions a use for some of the periodicals which they have collected for the soldiers but which are not now needed at the camps.

FOOD CONSERVATION AND THE LIBRARIES.

The librarians of Indiana deserve a hearty expression of appreciation from the Library Publicity Director for the work which their reports show they are doing. Most of the libraries have reported and nearly every one has reported some effective work to help the Food Conservation movement. It has not been possible to write individual letters of thanks to each librarian, but the Publicity Director desires through the Occurrent to thank the librarians for their reports. The following extracts from some of the reports will show the kind of work the libraries are doing:

"In November and before, I gave out 320 bulletins on preserving and conserving food supplies. I also made up a small exhibit using actual materials to show sugar substitutes and put up the bulletins received. This exhibit was used first at a Domestic Science Club (whose organization I had suggested to the Purdue Demonstrator), and later in one of our hardware store's windows. The bulletins were given out to the members of the domestic science classes at school and members of Domestic Science Club, and interested patrons of the library. I have received about 1,500 bulletins for circulation, and had, I think, 15 cards signed for food administration."

"As the Red Cross hold their meetings in the basement of the library and have been meeting every day for past two weeks, I hand the literature of different kinds to them."

"A short talk was given by the librarian to the ladies engaged in sewing for the Red Cross. These ladies meet twice a

week in the downstairs rooms of the library, and can easily be reached."

"The library succeeded in having four addresses on 'Conservation' by public speakers during November. Two of these were given by Miss Lella Gaddis and Prof. T. A. Coleman, of the Agricultural Extension Dept. of Purdue University, at our Farmer's Institute."

"During the canning season, we distributed over a thousand pamphlets on canning and drying. The schools are having lectures on conservation and economy, which under the circumstances prevents me from doing the same."

"On one reading table are placed all bulletins and books on food production and conservation, also the Weekly News Letter and Indiana Bulletin.

Many bulletins have been distributed—perhaps one hundred—not all in November, however."

"Club meetings at Library; Red Cross; Y. M. C. A.; Boys Working Reserve; Committee on French Relief.

Have display of colored posters on Food Conservation.

Have bulletin board on same subject.

Have pamphlets on display.

One room is distributing center for French Relief work."

"Exhibit of Food Posters—These posters with 78 colored plates were lent for a talk before the Parent-teacher Club of McLean school. Sheet with 'war bread' recipes was posted and given to the newspaper."

"We do not have much call for the books or bulletins, but we suggest them to our patrons who will read or use them."

"Have kept a special table for any material which we have on Food Conservation."

"I spoke to my own club and an interesting discussion followed and most if not all the members signed before the drive was over.

The library has two noon openings a week for the country children who come to the public school in hacks. Even before the work of the Food Conservation was emphasized, I had taken this noon opening as a time to send pamphlets, circulars, and other material to the mothers of the children visiting the library. Some of these same children now have posters on exhibit at the library on the Conservation of food. There are fifteen posters in the exhibit. In a conspicuous corner I have a bulletin board and a small stand under it and both are used exclusively to advertise the material dealing with food conservation.

Magazines dealing with household matters and, of course, food saving are in great demand. Books not so much. However, one rural school is using four books on cooking.

The teacher of cooking in our public school is following the plan outlined in Food Notes and expects to take up such work month by month."

"Three displays of posters, books and pamphlets in store windows.

Posters exhibited at County Fair.

Slides shown at three moving picture houses.

Two lists of books and Farmer's Bulletins published in newspapers."

"A 'conservation story hour' for children was held on November 2d. At this meeting, a conservation book mark was distributed to the one hundred and fifty children present. This book mark will later be used in the country schools. All of the material distributed in this work invariably calls attention to the library and its part in accomplishing the desired end."

"However, I have just had an interview with the County Chairman, and I hope to have one soon with the City Food Administrator with a view to working out plans whereby the subject of Food Conservation may be systematically kept before our people."

"There has been a great movement toward food conservation in this region. First, the war gardens, then the canning and drying processes. The library has been a center for good conferences from the beginning.

The Red Cross hold their meetings here. The Y. M. C. A. conferences are held here, and there is never a week but what groups of women are discussing food problems."

What to Do.

Certainly no librarian needs to be convinced that the public library is one of the most useful agents in spreading information concerning food production and conservation. Mr. Hoover has recognized this from the start. Much of the war work that librarians are called upon to do and are doing cheerfully is not properly library work but in helping the food administration in the dissemination of information the librarian is working within her own field as most narrowly conceived.

The first thing that every librarian should do is to be informed as to the need of production, conservation and substitution. She should be able to answer the following questions as put by the Library Publicity Director of Illinois:

"Why should I eat corn meal in order to send the French and English wheat flour? Why not send them the corn meal?"

"The Allies have not in the past depended upon the United States for sugar. Why should they now?"

"My neighbor's boy, who is in France, writes that he can get as good a dinner in Paris for 25 cents as we can buy here. Doesn't that show that they have as much food as we?"

"Since corn meal costs as much as wheat flour, I can't economize, and why should I use corn meal instead of wheat? There's no saving!"

This same Publicity Director has suggested the following reading list for the librarians' information:

Ten Things Americans Should Know, and Seven Things Americans Should Do.—U. S. Food Administration.

Ten Lessons in Food Conservation.—U. S. Food Administration.

Commodity Licensing.—U. S. Food Administration, Bulletin No. 8.

Creation of U. S. Food Administration—Food an International Problem.—U. S. Food Administration, Bulletin No. 6.

The Present Campaign.—U. S. Food Administration, Bulletin No. 7. Also reprinted in—

The Food Armies of Liberty—The Winning Weapon, Food.—Herbert Hoover, National Geographic Magazine, September, 1917, pp. 187-212.

Food in War Time, by Prof. Graham Lusk, Scientific Monthly, October, 1917, pp. 298-309.

Patriotism and Food, by Vernon Kellogg, Atlantic Monthly, November, 1917, pp. 577-88.

High Food Prices, Middlemen, and Speculation, by Prof. L. D. H. Weld, North American Review, October, 1917, pp. 586-94.

Feeding the Family, by Mary Swartz Rose, Macmillan, 1917.

Story of Foods, by Forrest Chrissey, Rand-McNally, 1917.

"Food: News Notes for Public Libraries."

This monthly bulletin issued by the Food Administration at Washington, contains suggestions for libraries and gives help in carrying out suggestions. It should be read carefully each month and the suggestions followed as closely as possible.

Remember that other organizations should be asked to help the librarian in carrying out these suggestions. Although it is important that the things suggested should be done under the auspices of the library, it is not necessary that the libra-

rian do the work. The monthly exhibits, for instance, in some states are prepared and managed by the women's committees of the Councils of Defense. The domestic science teachers in the school also should be of great help.

At a conference recently held in Chicago, Miss Edith Guerrier, of the U. S. Food Administration, made the following suggestions, which will probably be printed in a later number of Food. Certainly, most if not all of these things can be done by each library:

1. A special permanent space from a shelf to a room in each library devoted to exhibits on food conservation. If the public is used to finding the food material in one permanent place, it will get the habit of looking for the exhibit. The exhibits, preferably prepared by some organization outside of the library, can be changed monthly. The motto over this section should be the accepted one, "Food Will Win the War. Don't Waste It."

2. Posters illustrating the need of production and conservation. In addition to those which can be obtained from the Food Administration under the Department of Agriculture, the school children of certain grades have in many places prepared posters under the direction of the teachers of art.

3. In case there are any inhabitants of the town or nearby districts who are authorities on any branch of food production or conservation and who have written or could write papers on the subjects, it would be wise for the library to have some typewritten copies of these articles in the library for reference and circulation. Such locally written articles may have more influence than the regular printed articles.

4. A map of each county showing the products of the county. The county agent would be the best person to prepare these maps for the libraries of the county. They might also be prepared by the pupils of

the schools as part of their geography work.

5. An exhibit of the actual products of the county.

6. Pictures mounted for exhibit. Libraries have received from Washington a set of prints from photographs showing the need and methods of conservation. Other pictures can be obtained from various sources, including railroads, especially the Northern Pacific and the Southern Pacific, and such food manufacturing firms as Walter H. Baker, Dorchester, Mass.

7. Exhibits of recipes and the cooked products. This is considered the most effective kind of exhibit. The recipe can be printed or even typewritten so as to be posted and beneath it can be displayed the cooked product. The domestic science department of the schools should be able to supply these exhibits.

8. A card catalogue of recipes actually used in the community. Persons using these recipes and finding them satisfactory, might be asked to sign their names to the cards as guarantors. In this card catalogue it will be a good plan to file cards on which are pasted recipes clipped from the various war bread bulletins, such bulletins as "90 Economical and Tested Recipes" published by the Teachers' College of Columbia University. It will be necessary, of course, to have two copies of each of these for clipping as well as copies on file.

9. A list of all organizations and officers, and in small towns of even individuals, doing any kind of war work or social service. The library should have this directory of workers.

10. A collection of bibliographies of pamphlets and published material on these subjects. Mr. William M. Hepburn, librarian of Purdue University, has agreed to make a bibliography of all things published in Indiana which have a direct bearing upon the present situation. The most

complete bibliographies published so far are Food Economy for the Housewife, Library Bulletin, State College of Washington, No. 3, July, 1917, price 25 cents, and the lists sent out by Miss C. R. Barnett, librarian of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

11. Lectures. If other organizations in town are providing lectures, the library should try to have them given in the library building. If other organizations are not providing lectures, lecturers may be obtained by addressing the Lecture Bureau of the U. S. Food Administration, Washington, D. C.; the State Food Administration, Dr. H. E. Barnard, Room 20 State House, or Mrs. J. J. Pettijohn, Director of the Speakers Bureau of the National Council of Defense, Room 1116 Merchants National Bank Bldg., Indianapolis.

12. Co-operation. All such agencies as the County Council of Defense, the County Food Administrator, the women's clubs, the county and local superintendents of education and the national education directors, should be asked to help the library and to come to the library for service. The Publicity Director has made arrangements with Dr. Barnard for him to send a letter to the county councils, the county agents, and county food administrators, calling their attention to the library and the service it can give.

13. Children. The story hour for children is a good place to tell production and conservation stories. Several libraries have already tried this and the children's department at the Providence, R. I., public library in charge of Mrs. May E. S. Root, has used this very attractive Child's No-Waste Pledge:

A Child's No-Waste Pledge.

I pledge allegiance to my flag,
In service true I'll never lag,
I'll not despise the crusts of bread

Nor make complaint whatever fed.
On wheatless days I'll eat no wheat,
On other days eat less of sweet.
I'll waste no pennies—spoil no clothes
And so I'll battle 'gainst our foes;
No slacker I, but a soldier keen
To do my best in the year 'seventeen.

Helps.

The International Harvester Company will furnish charts and lantern slides, together with a text which can be read as a lecture, for transportation charges and the promise of a weekly report. Inquiries should be addressed to Prof. O. G. Holden, Director, Agricultural Extension, Harvester Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

The U. S. Boys Working Reserve in the various states supplies materials for training high school boys to take the place of farm workers. The Director for Indiana is Mr. Isaac D. Strauss, of the State Council of Defense. The Indiana Department has a handbook. The Illinois Department has printed 32 useful bulletins which can be had on application.

The following is a list of publications which can be secured free or at nominal cost. This has been furnished by Mr. George A. Deveneau, Library Publicity Director of Illinois:

W. J. Hanna, Food Controller for Canada,
Ottawa, Canada—

Pamphlets:

Eat More Fish.

Food Service, a Handbook for
Speakers.

War Meals.

International Harvester Company, Agricultural Extension Department, Harvester Building, Chicago, Illinois—

Pamphlets on gardening, canning, etc.

Mayor Mitchell's Food Supply Committee,
71 Broadway, New York City—

"Hints to Housewives." A 112-page pamphlet full of valuable suggestions and recipes. 10 cents per copy.

Michigan Agricultural College, Home Economics Extension Department, East Lansing, Michigan—

Extension Course Notes 11-16 inclusive, comprises a special syllabi of thrift lessons.

War Breads.

National Commercial Gas Association, 1410 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.—

Pamphlets on canning, vegetable gardening, etc.

National Wholesale Grocers Association of the United States, 6 Harrison Street, New York City—

Pamphlets.

Royal Baking Powder Company, 1001 Independence Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois—

"Best War Time Recipes" and other pamphlets.

Springfield Improvement League, Mrs. Geo. T. Palmer, President, 1110 South Fourth Street, Springfield, Illinois—

War Bread and War Cake Recipes, 25 cents per copy.

United States Boys' Working Reserve, 1712 Eye Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.—

"Boy Power", and pamphlets describing work of the Reserve.

United States Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.—

Lessons in community and national life.

Home Economics Letters.

United States Bureau of Fisheries, Washington, D. C.—

Economic circular, 1 to date.

Women's Municipal League of Boston, Nottingham Chambers, Copley Square, Boston, Massachusetts—

"Meat Substitutes" and a set of 15 other four-page pamphlets, 30 cents per set.

"Charts showing the relative Cost and Equivalent Fuel Portions of Food", by Dr. Alice Blood, 8 cents in card form; \$1.25 per set as large wall charts.

Three diet charts in form of posters, prepared by Miss Bradley, 25 cents per set.

KNITTING CLUBS.

The Wisconsin Bulletin contains a suggestion which ought to be practicable in many communities. In these times when most women are knitting, it has been suggested that knitting clubs be formed and the meetings held in the library auditorium. At these meetings some one could read aloud. The readers would be volunteers and the nature of the reading would vary as widely as the tastes of the club members. These suggestions can easily be worked out by any librarian interested.

LIBRARY USE OF LANTERN SLIDES.

By Louis J. Bailey, Librarian Gary Public Library.

The lantern slide is one of the best and most used forms of illustrative material. It supplements the regular instruction of formal teaching and is a valuable adjunct to the lecturer and platform speaker. Visual instruction has become an officially recognized aid in educational circles and the moving picture film and lantern slide are the leading forms of material used. Of these two the slide is more easily used, more flexible to illustrate variety and wide change of scene, greater accuracy in photographic likeness and affords less distraction from a speaker's address.

In the library, slides are used primarily for lecture work and for loaning to clubs and lodges or to schools. How far a library can go in the acquisition and use of slides is purely a local question. A large collection is expensive to acquire and to maintain and only large libraries can be expected to undertake such work unless local conditions demand general facilities. Nearly every library might be expected to obtain photographs and from them slides of local places of scenic or historic interest.

It is generally desirable that there be in each state a single agency and that one undertaking a thorough and complete service. New York State is the only state so doing and their work was somewhat reduced by the capitol fire. In this state the Extension division of Indiana University has made a beginning, but thus far their collection is limited apparently to some gifts and slides used in professorial teaching. It is to be hoped that this Division may find it possible to undertake a service more thoroughly developed, broadly selected and actively extended. There are many sources for borrowing, renting, or purchasing slides. Several railroads have sets loaned free while institutions, like art institutes and museums, often rent slides dealing with their particular specialties. A list of dealers is appended. Many of these firms make slides on order from their own photographs or from those provided by the purchaser; many rent slides in sets (some accompanied by written lectures) or from miscellaneous collections. Sets are usually made covering an industry, a country or a scientific subject. The Keystone View Company have what is called a "600" set, made up in stereographs or lantern slides. These provide scenes from all countries and are carefully chosen so that many other topics may be illustrated by them. They publish an index volume to all the subjects covered. Underwood & Underwood sell a "1,000" set and a "600" set also, which is somewhat better selected and indexed in the same way. These are very valuable for educational purposes and are advisable for first purchase.

American slides are made $3\frac{1}{2}$ by 4 inches. Foreign slides are square. Viop-tican slides made by the Victor Animatograph Co., of Davenport, Iowa, are $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ but can be used only in their lantern or with special carrier. These are sold at ten cents and are said to be satisfactory by users. Plain slides cost from twenty to fifty cents and colored forty cents to a dollar. Coloring adds interest to some

slides but must be well done to be satisfactory, and plain slides usually give a clearer image, better for details. Home making of slides is practicable but not desirable for libraries unless some one on the staff has leisure and special aptitude. The parts of a slide are the positive plate, the cover glass, mat and binding.

Cases for the physical care of slides are made by the Library Bureau, a horizontal unit file; Underwood & Underwood, a vertical unit file; Keystone Company, a cabinet; these are all on the principle of trays holding slides like a card catalog holds cards. The Moler lantern slide cabinet supplied by Geography Bureau of Ithaca holds twenty frames each with space for sixty slides easily made visible at once. Carrying cases are made for sets of sixty to a hundred slides and should be used for loaning. In general collections classification of slides usually follows the D. C. country divisions. Very few special classes need be brought out. Machinery, biography, astronomy are instances of such subjects. The catalogue will bring out all special subjects. Each slide will receive numbers under each class in sequence so that the call number will be composed of class and sequence numeral with a dash between. Cataloging is really only making a topical index of subjects shown on slides. Thus the card for marble might show slides classed under Vermont, Tennessee and Italy.

Marble—

973.3—1 to 6, 10, 12 to 20.

976.8—4, 6, 8 to 11.

945—23, 26, 32, 33, 34, 35.

Etc.

For charging out slides a special colored card is sometimes used, entering on each: class and number in each class, to whom loaned, date due and condition where that calls for remark. Some good subjects for slides for almost any library are sacred and patriotic songs, maps and local scenes.

There are ten or a dozen good lanterns on the market and care should be taken

to meet local conditions in purchasing. For large halls a stationary lantern is better; one using carbons and high amperage for lighting. Except for special requirements a portable lantern is generally more useful. It can be used in branches or loaned; it uses ordinary lighting circuits and a nitrogen lamp. The nitrogen lamp is quieter in operation, makes little heat, remains in adjustment and is simple to operate. It does require a darker room than an arc light for successful operation. A good screen is particularly important. It should be opaque and dead white and for easy, quick operation on a roller; not usually over 8 by 8 feet in size.

List of Dealers.

Blattner, Henry, 502 Benoist Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

Architecture, painting and sculpture.

Burbank, A. S., Plymouth, Mass.

Views of historic Plymouth.

Central Scientific Co., 460 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.

Sciences, industries and agriculture.

Cook, Huestis P., 913 East Main Street, Richmond, Va.

Views of Richmond and vicinity.

Cooley, Arthur S., 23 North New Street, Bethlehem, Pa.

Views of Greece and Italy.

Detroit Publishing Co., Detroit, Mich.

100,000 subjects.

Erker Bros. Optical Co., 604 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

General collection and lecture sets.

Foote, Elmer L., Public Library, Cincinnati, Ohio.

History of the Middle West and the South, Mexico and Spain.

Geography Supply Bureau, Ithaca, N. Y.

Geography and meteorology.

Halliday Historic Photographic Co., 8 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

New England houses and some portraits.

Indiana State Library, Indianapolis, Ind.
Indiana history and scenery.

Keystone View Co., Meadville, Pa.

General collection.

McAllister, T. H., Co., 49 Nassau Street, New York City.

American and foreign scenery, science, architecture, old and modern masters.

McIntosh Stereopticon Co., 30 E. Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.

General collection.

Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City.

Works of art in its collections.

Poznanski, G. J., 74 West Forty-sixth Street, New York.

Masterpieces of painting, sculpture and architecture.

Rau, William H., 238 W. Camac Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Collection, 17 catalogs.

Records of the Past Exploration Society, Photographic Dept., Kensington, Md.

Specialty of Latin, Greek and ancient history.

Swain, George R., 713 East University Avenue, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Large general collection.

Thompson Publishing Co., Syracuse, N. Y.
15,000 subjects.

Troy, John P., Sibley College, Ithaca, N. Y.
History of art, architecture, Greek and Roman.

Underwood & Underwood, 417 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Largest general collection, 1,000 educational set, industrial and lecture sets.

United States Dept. of Agriculture Forest Service, Washington, D. C.

Eleven forestry sets.

University of Nebraska, Dr. J. T. Lees, Dept. of Greek, Lincoln, Neb.

Greece and Sicily.

Victor Animatograph Co., Davenport, Iowa.

Viopticon and standard slides, general collection.

Ward's Natural Science Establishment, 84 College Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.
Microscopic slides.

White, H. C., Co., North Bennington, Vt.
Scenes in many countries.

Williams, Brown & Earle, 918 Chestnut
Street, Philadelphia.

General collection and lecture sets.

REPORT OF THE WORK OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION OF INDIANA

From October 1, 1916, to September 30, 1917.

Summary.

From October 1, 1916, to September 30, 1917:

- Every public library in state visited.
- 11 public libraries established.
- 4 county libraries established.
- 17 gifts offered by the Carnegie Corporation.
- 9 library buildings completed.
- 296 visits made by the Commission staff.
- 10 public library book collections organized.
- 29 school library book collections organized.
- 5 reorganization visits.
- 60 new townships given public library service.
- 12 district meetings attended by staff.
- 41 students instructed in Summer School.
- 44,684 circulation of traveling library department.
- 318 associations served by traveling libraries.
- 118 new stations served by traveling libraries.
- 600 volumes loaned to camp libraries.
- 514 dates arranged for 39 art exhibits.
- 17 towns supplied with Christmas book exhibits.
- Camp library established and organized at Ft. Benjamin Harrison.

For the first time in the history of the Public Library Commission the staff has succeeded in realizing its ideal of visiting every public library in the state at least once during the year. The total number of visits made by the staff was 296 as compared with 226 the previous year and 159 in 1915. We have, therefore, in two years practically doubled the number of visits.

Work with Schools.

Of the 44 organization visits, 29 were in school libraries. This was a great increase in our work with schools over the previous year. High school teachers and principals are feeling the need of some organization of their book collection. Although the Commission staff is glad to help libraries wherever possible, its first duty is to the public libraries of the state and without an increased appropriation it cannot do justice to the school situation.

New Libraries.

During the year 11 communities have established public libraries under the laws of the state. This is one more library than was established last year. Considering the unsettled conditions caused by the war, and the general feeling that all taxes will be increased, this record seems remarkable, as we have now reached the point when we should expect the number of new libraries each year to decrease. In fact, we have reached the state of development where it is better for the state that those libraries already existing extend their service rather than that there be established many more new libraries.

The new libraries are at Brownsburg, Hebron, Lowell, Monterey, Morristown, North Vernon, Oakland City, Pennville, Scottsburg, Van Buren, Yorktown.

Carnegie Buildings.

The relations of the libraries of the state with the Carnegie Corporation have remained as cordial and satisfactory as formerly. In the matter of living up to its agreements with the Carnegie Corporation, the state still seems to have a perfect

record. The Corporation has still continued its generous policy towards the state and has given 17 gifts during the year, and there are several other applications being considered. It would be hard to over-estimate the assistance which the Carnegie Corporation has been to the Commission in improving the library conditions of the state.

Following is a list of Carnegie gifts for this year:

Brownsburg, April, 1917.....	\$12,500
Converse, Nov., 1916.....	9,000
Gary (Branch), Feb., 1917.....	25,000
Grandview, Sept., 1917.....	8,000
Hebron, Oct., 1917.....	7,500
Lagrange, Nov., 1916.....	12,500
Merom, Nov., 1916.....	10,000
Monterey, April, 1917.....	5,000
North Judson, Sept., 1917.....	10,000
Paoli	8,000
Plainfield, addition	7,778
Syracuse, Feb., 1917.....	10,000
Van Buren, May, 1917.....	10,000
Warren, April, 1917.....	10,000
New Carlisle, Sept., 1917.....	9,000
Westfield, addition, Sept., 1917..	4,000
Worthington, April, 1917.....	10,000

County Libraries.

The most important event of the year for Indiana library conditions was the passage of the county library law by the recent legislature. This county library law went into effect July 1st. Before September 1st, four counties had taken advantage of the law and taken steps to organize their county libraries. Scott and Jennings counties have previously had no public libraries. Their establishing of libraries reduces the number of counties without public libraries to three. Switzerland County, through the action of the board of the Vevay Public Library and the county commissioners, seems to have the distinction of being the first county to make use of the new county library law. The public library at Liberty was a close second in persuading its county commissioners to levy a library tax.

Several other counties made efforts to establish county library systems, notably Allen, Clinton, and Vigo counties, but action was postponed until another year. In face of probable increased taxation on account of the war, Indiana seems to have made a good record by establishing four county libraries in the first two months in which the county law had been operating.

Township Extension.

An incomplete report shows that with the ten new libraries added since the last report of the Commission, and with the twenty-three townships added through the establishment of the four county libraries, about sixty new townships are now receiving service from their local libraries.

Plainfield's example in house-to-house delivery has been followed by Gas City, which is now building an auto book-wagon, for which its township voted the maximum tax in September. Attica served two townships in this way during the summer, and Rockport has also made use of this method during the summer months, but will rely on school deposit stations this winter. Altogether, this phase of the work is most encouraging.

Summer School

The summer school was again held at Butler College under the same arrangement as formerly. Thirty-seven students registered and 36 completed the course, three failing to do satisfactory work.

The special course conducted by Miss Flora B. Roberts of Pottsville, Pa., was again offered to librarians who had had previous summer school training. This year five took the course. This course is having a notable effect in the library work in the state. In the last three years about 25 librarians have taken this course. After having had several years' experience on top of their regular training in the summer school, they seem to get a proper point of view and a new interest in the work in these two weeks spent in the school. An analysis of the positions held

by the students shows that the school is becoming more and more a training school for assistants in larger libraries. In fact, several libraries in the state now have it as one of their requirements for permanent positions that after apprentice work in the library itself, the assistant shall have our summer school training. In this way the Commission works in close co-operation with our larger libraries.

Those taking the course were:

Barnes, Anita, Assistant, Public Library, Laporte.
 Barnes, Mrs. A. R., Librarian, Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis.
 Bartrim, Anna M., Librarian, Public Library, Rockport.
 Blackburn, Nellie, Assistant, Public Library, Decatur.
 Bean, Ruth, Assistant, Public Library, Princeton.
 Blumenthal, Martha, Assistant, Public Library, Indiana Harbor.
 Boyer, Mary J., Assistant, Public Library, Evansville.
 Brasel, Mrs. Naomi, Assistant, Public Library, Evansville.
 Deeds, Mable L., Librarian, Public Library, Oxford.
 Easterling, Mrs. G. M., Assistant, Public Library, Plainfield.
 Hayes, Doll, Librarian, Public Library, Brookston.
 Heighway, Maree, Librarian, Public Library, Mentone.
 Henshaw, Jennie, Librarian, Public Library, Alexandria.
 Hoff, Bessie, Librarian, Public Library, Gas City.
 Holderman, Mary K., Assistant, Public Library, Gary.
 Holmes, Mary A., Assistant, Public Library, Royal Center.
 Jeffries, Helen A., Assistant, Public Library, Elwood.
 Kelvie, Kathrynne, Assistant, Public Library, Kokomo.
 Lewis, Millie L., Assistant, Public Library, Evansville.

MacArthur, Priscilla J., Assistant, Public Library, Huntington.
 Miller, Mrs. Rose B., Librarian, Public Library, Darlington.
 Nelson, Helen, Assistant, Public Library Gary.
 Nowlin, Anna, Assistant, Public Library, Lawrenceburg.
 Parsons, Mrs. Opha, Librarian, Public Library, Newburgh.
 Reed, Ethel, Librarian, Public Library, Brook.
 Roseberger, Maud, Librarian, Public Library, Colfax.
 Saylor, Mrs. Helen K., Librarian, Manual Training High School, Indianapolis.
 Seaman, Anna L., Assistant, Public Library, Rochester.
 Sloan, Myrtle, Librarian, High School Library, Mishawaka.
 Thompson, Edith, Assistant, Public Library, Frankfort.
 Trittipo, Anne, Librarian, Public Library, Fortville.
 Trittschuh, Vivian, Assistant, Public Library, Tipton.
 Van Cleave, Helen, Librarian, Public Library, Atlanta.
 Weiford, Florence, Assistant, Public Library, Huntington.
 Wells, Mary Esther, Assistant, Public Library, Linton.
 Wilder, Constance L., Librarian, Public Library, Aurora.

Those taking the special courses were:

Bunyan, Mrs. G. B., Librarian, Public Library, Kendallville.
 Frazee, Katherine, Librarian, Public Library, Seymour.
 Kerr, Jessie L., Librarian, Public Library, Union City.
 Marble, Elizabeth, Librarian, Public Library, Rising Sun.
 Stevens, Alice D., Librarian, Public Library, Logansport.

Exhibits.

The Commission has again this year managed the traveling exhibits of the In-

diana Library Art Club. The dues paid by the libraries are not sufficient to obtain new exhibits, and it seemed best to ask the extension division of the Indiana University to take over this exhibit work. The libraries will now be able to obtain these exhibits from the University without dues and with no expense except that of transportation. The turning over of this work to the University is in line with the past policy of the Commission to start movements which seemed to be needed in our libraries and when they have been put upon a seemingly permanent basis, to turn them over to other organizations better suited to handle the work. During the year 514 dates were arranged for 39 exhibits.

The Commission also arranged for the display of its exhibit of Christmas books at 17 towns and made arrangements with W. K. Stewart Co. for a display of books approved by the Commission in the book store during the Christmas season.

Traveling Libraries.

The statistics of the traveling library department show a noticeable increase in work. The total number of volumes circulated in the year was nearly one-third greater than that of the previous year. The number of new requests increased from 401 to 416 and the total requests from 608 to 840. There were also 118 new stations established.

As the public libraries of the state develop, the nature of the work of the traveling library department naturally changes. It is necessary more and more each year to lend to new or small public libraries that are undertaking library extension work, to help them supply requests from the country. In this way, the traveling library books are handled through an agent much more capable of pushing the use of the books than the ordinary librarian of a traveling library station. This aiding the new libraries at the start seems to be one of the most important things that the state traveling library system can

do. During the past year, 60 such public libraries were aided in their work.

War Library Service.

The Public Library Commission, like all other organizations, has taken part in meeting the new conditions caused by the entrance of the United States into the war. The secretary was invited to become a member of the Camp Recreation Committee of Indianapolis and to help on the work of this committee the libraries of the state were asked to furnish money and books for a permanent library at Fort Benjamin Harrison.

In July of this year, the Public Library Commission with the approval of General Edwin Glenn, post commandant, and of Mr. James M. Rogers, of the U. S. War Department National Commission Training Camp Activities, undertook the organization and supervision of a camp library at Fort Benjamin Harrison. Books and money were collected by the libraries over the state. Each library acted as the collector of books for its community, sorted the books and prepared them for the shelves with supplies purchased from the fund. The books were shipped at government expense to Y. M. C. A. Shack No. 1 at Fort Harrison and were unpacked, examined, and shelved by assistants from the Indianapolis Public Library, State Library, and the Public Library Commission, under the direction of the Public Library Commission staff.

About five thousand well selected books have been sent from over the state. Thirty-five hundred have been shelved in the three Y. M. C. A. shacks at the fort and about fifteen hundred or two thousand have been sent to Hattiesburg, the Indiana National Guard Encampment.

In addition to the contribution of books, about \$1,400 has been raised by the libraries of the state. Some of this money has been spent in supplies, books of plays, poetry, books on the war, etc., subscriptions for several copies of twenty different magazines and for magazine holders.

The libraries have proved very popular and the library rooms at night are filled with soldiers, reading, although entertainments are being held in the big Y. M. C. A. auditorium. An average of seventy-five to one hundred books are given out every day in each shack, making a total circulation of fifteen hundred to two thousand volumes a week. Thus with a working collection of only thirty-five hundred, the library practically turns over every two weeks. Requests are varied from books on chemistry and psychology to the story of the "Birth of a Nation." Many expressions of appreciation for the good books and magazines have been received from men stationed at the fort.

The traveling library department has loaned 200 volumes to Fort Harrison and 400 volumes to Camp Shelby at Hattiesburg, Miss.

Books are still being collected by the libraries under the direction of the Commission and are being sent to Hattiesburg or to Camp Taylor as needed.

The secretary of the Commission was also appointed by the State Food Administrator, Library Publicity Director for the state, at the request of the Federal Food Administration at Washington. In this way, the libraries are linked efficiently with the Federal Food Administrator and the office is used as a distributor of material and the collector of reports from libraries.

Traveling Library Report, October, 1916, to October, 1917.

Total number of requests filled—

New	416
Renewed	424
	<hr/>
	840

Total number of books lent—

New	21,763
Renewed	22,921
	<hr/>
	44,684

Associations holding books during year—

Public libraries	60
Rural	17
Reading room	7
General reading	87
Clubs	47
Schools	100

318

Number of new stations..... 118

EXHIBITS OF THE LIBRARY ART CLUB.

The Library Art Club after two years of existence, and successful operation of its exhibits, has asked the Extension Division of the University to take over these exhibits and carry on the arranging of schedules from the Extension office. The Extension Department has office facilities and other resources for supplementing the exhibits and for managing them more satisfactorily than could be done from the Commission office. When this work was started it was necessary for the library members to pay dues, but the University will send these to libraries for expenses only. Application for exhibits and for information should be sent to Mr. W. S. Bittner, Secretary, Extension Division, Public Welfare Service, Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.

DISTRICT MEETINGS.

The committee on district meetings, after consideration of more than a year, has decided to try a new plan for holding library district meetings. The old plan of fixed districts had become clumsy because of the large number of new libraries which have come in since the districts were fixed and the resulting difficulty of planning convenient meeting places for all the libraries of each district. According to the new plan, the committee has chosen 17 towns, around each of which are grouped the libraries which can con-

veniently attend the meeting. As far as possible the grouping has been arranged so that each library will receive an invitation to two and even three meetings a year. It is earnestly desired that some member of the library staff be present at each one of these meetings. If the librarian cannot accept each invitation, she should send one of her assistants to the meetings which she cannot attend. This new plan provides that the librarian of the library in which the meeting is held shall act as secretary for the meeting.

Especially are library trustees urged to attend these meetings. The programs will be so arranged as to have something of interest to trustees as well as to librarians. The advantage of this plan will be that at these meetings librarians will meet each time a new set of librarians who will bring fresh points of view to the discussion.

The following towns have been chosen as meeting places for the coming year: Seymour, January 10; Crawfordsville, January 11; Indianapolis, January 16; Logansport, January 17; Bluffton, January 18; Goshen, February 6; Gary, March 7; Evansville, January 31; Sullivan, March 14; Richmond, March 21; Lafayette, Purdue University, April 11; Kendallville, April 18; Plymouth, April 19; Mitchell, April 26; Fort Branch, May 9; Lawrenceburg, May 16; Rensselaer, June 6.

Due notice will be received from the librarian of each of these towns as to when the meeting will be held at his library.

For this year, the districts are asked to discuss especially Food Conservation and other war work at some sessions of their meeting.

With the unusual problems caused by the war and the necessity of making every dollar and every hour count, the librarians and trustees should make every effort to be present at the meetings this year.

A NEW STEREOSCOPE.

A new stereoscope called the Pan-Chro Scope at a total cost of 75 cents, including 48 cards, has been put upon the market and is handled in Indiana by W. K. Stewart Company of Indianapolis. The lenses are placed in a folding pasteboard frame or box which if broken can be replaced at a cost of 20 cents. Boys in manual training departments could construct a frame for the lenses out of wood which would be more permanent. The views are cheap prints of war views on post card size. On the back of these cards is the printed information in regard to the picture. New views will be continually issued at a cent apiece. On January 1st there will be 48 more of these views. The pictures are reproductions of the Underwood & Underwood views.

This Pan-Chro Scope should be useful in school classes and study clubs and other organizations that cannot afford the expensive Underwood & Underwood pictures or other stereoscopic views.

AN INDIANA NOVEL.

Seth Way: a Romance of the New Harmony Community, by Caroline Dale Owens. Bost. Houghton, 1917. \$1.50 net.

This novel of New Harmony under the Owens, written by Mrs. Charles Henry Snedeker, a granddaughter of Robert Dale Owen, apart from any historical value, is an exceedingly interesting story with enough of a love element to satisfy the ordinary novel reader. In addition to being an interesting story, it is pronounced by authorities in Indiana history to be the best picture yet drawn in the form of fiction of the New Harmony movement. It shows not only the scientific attainments of the members of the colony, but the attitude of the rest of Indiana towards the community, especially the feeling of an-

tagonism towards its free-thinking religious beliefs. The book should find interested readers in every Indiana library.

NEW BUILDINGS.

Gary.—Dedication services of the new \$25,000 Froebel branch which will be known as the Louis J. Bailey branch will be held January 6th. The library will be equipped with about 5,000 books printed in English and subscriptions for forty standard magazines have been made. There will also be books printed in Polish, Hungarian, Croatian, Lithuanian and Italian.

Lagrange.—The laying of the cornerstone of the new \$12,500 Carnegie library took place on Friday, November 30th. The services were under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Indiana.

Pierceton.—Over 500 volumes have already been donated to the library. The date of the opening of the library has not been determined, although the building is nearing completion.

Richmond.—Books are being asked for for the North Fourteenth Street Mission. Miss Elizabeth Thomas has been appointed librarian and will be in charge. Books for the children are especially needed as many children in this district have no books at all and the Morrison-Reeves library is too far from their homes.

Roann.—The new Carnegie building is completed and will be dedicated soon.

Scottsburgh.—

Vevay.—The Carnegie Corporation has offered a gift of \$12,500 for a public library for Switzerland County to be located at Vevay. The donation has been accepted and the selection of the site is now being undertaken.

Warren.—The site for a Carnegie building has been chosen, and it is hoped to

begin work early in the spring. The library board has secured temporary quarters, which they will open about Christmas, and are collecting books from the townspeople as a basis for the library.

Worthington.—The Carnegie building is nearing completion. The walls are completed and the tile roof is on.

NEWS OF INDIANA LIBRARIES.

Bloomington.—Dr. T. H. Hanna has presented to the public library 142 valuable volumes.

Columbus.—An effort to have the Columbus Public Library changed to a county library open to all the people of Bartholomew County free of charge is being made by the women of the Country Club, most of whom are the wives of wealthy farmers.

Elwood.—The Story Hour has been divided into two groups, both of which meet on Saturday mornings. Miss Maude Moore and Miss Flo Morgan will tell stories to the girls and Paul Hutchinson to the boys.

Louisville and Hattiesburg newspapers are being received at the library. These will be of especial interest to persons who have relatives at Camp Taylor and Camp Shelby.

Frankfort.—Martin Morrison, former congressman from the Ninth Indiana district, has given his office library of several thousand volumes to the Frankfort and Colfax libraries.

Gary.—A splendid collection of 150 city directories, known as the Polk Directory Library, has been turned over to the library by the Gary Commercial Club.

Greenfield.—The editor of the Hancock Democrat has presented the library with the latest bound volume of this newspaper. This will be a valuable local war record.

Greenwood.—The library has won its test suit to determine whether or not persons who subscribed to the public library fund would be compelled to pay their subscriptions. The case did not go to trial but was compromised with the understanding that the defendants would pay their subscriptions and pay the cost thus far incurred.

Indianapolis.—A memorial tablet for Dr. John Stough Bobbs, patriot, benefactor, philanthropist and pioneer surgeon, was dedicated on Thursday, October 11th, in the medical section of the Central Library. The dedicatory program, at which Dr. Henry Jameson presided, included speeches by the chairman, by Louis Howland, of Indianapolis, and Dr. Hilary Gobin, of Depauw University. The tablet is the work of Gutzon Borglum, American sculptor.

Lawrenceburg.—William Groff has presented to the library 260 books from the library of Misses Cordelia and Mary Groff.

Liberty.—A shrapnel shell has been left on exhibition in the library by John Stout, who brought it from the New York training camp, where his son is stationed.

New Albany.—Professor Ferdinand Graham Walker has presented the library with one of his own paintings, valued at \$350.

Noblesville.—The public library has placed a glass fronted display case on the corner of their lot, in which new books and posters may be exhibited. The exhibit is changed constantly and forms an excellent advertisement for the library.

Owensville.—The new library is proving very popular. In its first two weeks 400 borrowers registered and 625 books were circulated. Seven periodicals have been donated regularly to the library, including the Marine magazine sent by the Owensville boys now in the U. S. navy.

Mr. Will Lichtenberger of New Harmony has presented one of his paintings, and many friends have sent books.

Seymour.—A new and up-to-date loan desk has been purchased.

South Bend.—The Hebrew Institute of South Bend has been incorporated to support and maintain lectures, libraries and reading rooms.

Tipton.—A community song service will be held at the library each Sunday afternoon, beginning December 16th, under the leadership of the music department of the public schools.

The Tipton Art Association has purchased for the library a portrait of James Whitcomb Riley by Glenn Hinshaw. Five Tipton business men gave \$60 toward the purchase price. The portrait was presented to the library on Riley's birthday.

Westville.—The late A. O. Orr in his will set aside \$1,000 for a library for the inmates of the county poor farm. The commissioners will have custody of the fund.

Williamsport.—The Twenty-one Club has presented the new library with a handsome flag, which was raised with appropriate ceremonies.

PERSONALS.

Miss Lail Nieu Kirk, assistant in the Gary Public Library, was married on August 28th to Mr. Charles Hardy. Mr. and Mrs. Hardy will make their home in Gary.

Miss Vera Sturgis has been appointed assistant librarian in the Bluffton Public Library.

Miss Minnie A. Connor, assistant in the Emeline Fairbanks Memorial Library of Terre Haute, has been married to Private Phillip O'Toole of Terre Haute, member of the first wagon company of the 309th ammunition train, now stationed at Camp Taylor, Ky. Mrs. O'Toole will be permitted to continue her work in the library by special dispensation of the school board.

C. E. Rush, librarian of the Indianapolis Public Library, was the guest of honor and principal speaker at the luncheon of

the Indiana University Association of Indianapolis on December 3d.

Miss Mary Denny, librarian of the Westfield Public Library, was married on December 6th to Conrad Gunn, a young farmer of that town. She will remain as librarian for the present.

Miss Dorris Vincent has resigned her position as first assistant in the Frankfort Public Library to accept a clerkship in the War Department at Washington.

Miss Margaret Wynn, assistant in the Art Room of the Indianapolis Public Library, was married on November 28th to Lieutenant Stewart Milligan, U. S. R. F. A., now stationed in Rhode Island. Mrs. Milligan will retain her position for the present.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE INDIANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

The executive committee of the Indiana Library Association held a meeting November 20, 1917, in Indianapolis at Hotel Severin, all members of the committee being present.

At this meeting it was decided to have the next annual meeting at Indianapolis, the date to be fixed later.

The treasurer reported that, after all bills were paid, \$180 remained in the treasury. It was voted unanimously to give \$50 to the A. L. A. Ambulance Fund.

In discussing the work of the Association, the executive committee deemed it advisable to have a special committee appointed to enroll every librarian in the state on the membership roll of the Association.

It was also decided to have a committee appointed to co-operate with other organizations in order to avoid a duplication of library work and to aid in the collection of historical material for the libraries.

The following committees were appointed:

Membership and Attendance—

Miss Olive Brumbaugh, Frankfort, Chairman.

Elizabeth Rockwell, Goshen.

Harlow Lindley, Earlham College, Richmond.

Katherine Frazee, Seymour.

Mrs. Alice Burns, Sullivan.

Mrs. Nora Fretageot, New Harmony.

Mary Waller, Washington.

Library Legislation—

William M. Hepburn, Purdue University, Lafayette, Chairman.

Charles E. Rush, Indianapolis.

Ethel F. McCollough, Evansville.

Co-operation with other organizations—

Frederick Melcher, Indianapolis, Chairman.

Gertrude Thiebaud, Peru.

Elizabeth Ronan, Indianapolis.

(Signed) CARRIE E. SCOTT,
Secretary.

LIBRARY SECTION STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The English and Library sections of the Indiana State Teachers' Association held Round Table discussions at their joint meeting at Shortridge High School, Indianapolis, Ind., at 9:00 a. m., Thursday, November 1, 1917, the subject being "The School Library." Floyd R. Neff, of Ft. Wayne, was chairman of the meeting for teachers and librarians from towns of 10,000 and above; C. J. Slater, of Lawrenceburg, chairman of the meeting for those from towns below 10,000; and J. H. Brackemeyer, of Windfall, chairman of the meeting for those from county schools.

The discussions were led by Miss Goddard, of Technical High School, Indianapolis; Mrs. Sayler, of Emmerich Manual Training High School, Indianapolis; Miss Carrie Scott, of the Public Library, Indianapolis; Miss Elizabeth Ohr and Miss Elizabeth Ronan, both of the Indiana State Library Commission.

At 10:30 a. m. at the Meridian Street M. E. Church, the two sections were addressed by Prof. Harlow Lindley, of Earlham College, on "The Library and the School."

The business meeting of the Library

Section was held at 2:00 p. m. at Shortridge High School. The following officers were re-elected:

President—Miss Lyle Harter, Technical High School, Indianapolis.

Secretary—Miss Nell M. Ridpath, Shortridge High School, Indianapolis.

NELL M. RIDPATH,
Secretary.

MINUTES OF THE INDIANA LIBRARY TRUSTEES ASSOCIATION

November 20, 21, 1917.

The ninth annual session of the Indiana Library Trustees Association opened in Indianapolis, Tuesday, November 20, 1917, at 2:30 p. m., in the assembly room of the Severin Hotel.

The meeting was called to order by the President, E. J. Llewellyn, Superintendent of Schools at New Castle. In the absence of the Secretary, Mrs. H. H. Thompson, of Noblesville, Mrs. W. R. Davidson, of Evansville, Ind., was appointed (by consent) Secretary pro tem.

Following his words of welcome to the trustees of the state assembled, with the request that the keynote of the conference, "How to make the public library effective in the present crisis," should be kept constantly in mind, the President gave the address: "The Public Library Board and the community." With the declaration of war, a reconstruction of our ideas began and is still going on. In this period of reconstruction, the Public School and the Public Library are the two chief factors. At present, in his opinion, the Public School is wielding the greater influence, due to its work with children and young people, but a more wonderful opportunity awaits the public library.

The Nominating Committee and the Auditing Committee were then announced from the chair as follows:

Nominating Committee—

Mr. Harlow Lindley, Richmond,
Chairman;

Miss Sharley Pettijohn, Westfield,
Mrs. George Marks, Plymouth.

Auditing Committee—

Mr. Howard Roosa, Evansville, Chair-
man;

Mr. L. E. Kelley, Montpelier,
Mrs. Sam Matthews, Tipton.

By consent a committee on resolutions was not appointed.

As the Legislative Committee is most important, it was thought best that this committee should be appointed later by the Executive Committee for the ensuing year.

Following the appointment of these committees came a symposium, "What is expected of the public library." Mr. Frederick G. Melcher, manager of the W. K. Stewart Company of Indianapolis, spoke first, "From the viewpoint of the business man." The gist of his remarks, in Mr. Melcher's words, were "Heaven knows, he needs it most."

Mr. Howard Roosa, editor of the Evansville Courier, then spoke from the viewpoint of the professional man. The public library, he said, is the only institution that influences the lives of very many people, and consequently will be one of the greatest factors in winning the war.

After speaking on what the professional man might expect from the library—and does not get—Mr. Roosa laid great stress on the duty of the library, the librarian, and the trustees in the present crisis. The best of all printed material should be preserved in the library, he said, as well as all local material bearing on the community's participation in war activities, such as enlistments, draft, Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., and the county council of defense. It should be the first duty of the library today to formulate public opinion. To do this the librarian should be willing to work overtime by serving on war committees and by public speaking, and the trustees should stand for a policy of constructive propaganda by removing all pro-German, pacifist and dis-

loyal books and pamphlets from the open shelves; by duplicating so far as needed all books which present facts concerning the origin and development of the war; by emphasizing books which stimulate patriotism and courage as well as books which help increase the efficiency of workers engaged in vocations related to the war.

Mr. Roosa then presented for distribution a package of lists of war books.

Even the smallest library should own the books on the following list. The canny librarian will be able to induce the most inveterate fiction borrower to read them:

Aldrich, Mildred, "A Hilltop on the Marne", Houghton, 1915, \$1.25.

Aldrich, Mildred, "On the Edge of the War", Small, 1917, \$1.25.

Dawson, C. W., "Carry on: Letters in War Time", Lane, 1917, \$1.00.

Empey, A. G., "Over the Top", Putnam, 1917, \$1.50.

Hankew, D. W. A., "A Student in Arms", Dutton, 1917, \$1.50.

Hankew, D. W. A., "A Student in Arms", second series, Dutton, 1917, \$1.50.

Hay, Ian, Pseud., "First Hundred Thousand", Houghton, 1916, \$1.50.

Huard, Mme. Frances, "My Home in the Field of Honor", Doran, 1916, \$1.35.

"Mademoiselle Miss", "Letters from an American Girl in a French Hospital", Butterfield, 1916, 50 cents.

Palmer, Frederick, "My Year of the War", Dodd, 1915, \$1.50.

Palmer, Frederick, "My Second Year of the War", Dodd, 1917, \$1.50.

Seeger, Alan, "Letters and Diary", Scribner, 1917, \$1.25.

Soldier of France to His Mother, "Letters from the Trenches", McClurg, 1917, \$1.00.

Turczynowicz, L. B. de G., "When the Prussians Came to Poland", Putnam, 1916, \$1.25.

In introducing the next speaker, Mr. Linnaeus Hines, Superintendent of Schools at Crawfordsville, Ind., the President called attention to the interesting fact

that on the program were three editors: Mr. Howard Roosa, editor of the Evansville Courier; Mr. Linnaeus Hines, editor of the Indiana School Journal, and Miss Mary Eileen Ahern, editor of "Public Libraries."

Mr. Hines, in speaking from the viewpoint of the educational man, presented a symposium, the replies of eight or ten teachers to whom he had given the question, "What should be expected of the educational director in the present crisis?" The substance of these replies was practically the same, that the duty of the school at the present time was to formulate public opinion.

Miss Gertrude Thiebaud, the librarian of the public library at Peru, Ind., in a most interesting manner gave hints and suggestions as to the administrative work of the library in the present crisis from the viewpoint of the librarian.

Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl, from the viewpoint of the public library trustee, gathered up the thought presented in all papers, that first, last, and above all this was the time for the public library to be effective, particularly in moulding public opinion.

At this time an invitation was extended to the Association by Mr. Rush to inspect the new Central Library Building.

By consent, the general discussion of these papers was postponed until the Round Tables, Wednesday morning. The meeting then adjourned.

A second session of the Association was held in the assembly room at 8:00 p. m.

Mr. Henry N. Sanborn, Secretary of the Public Library Commission, in speaking of the Indiana Library Trustees Association and the Present Situation, suggested that a membership committee be appointed to urge a larger attendance at these meetings.

Miss Mary Eileen Ahern, editor of "Public Libraries", Chicago, gave the address of the Conference: "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's." From this most thoughtful address one carried away

the message that the obligation of the library is not only to supply the reading public with that which it demands, but its needs should be supplied as well. The obligation to render unto God the things that are God's should ever be with it, and the librarian should be the almoner of bread, not stones.

A Social Hour in the assembly hall closed the evening's program.

At 9:30 Wednesday morning was held the annual business session.

On account of the absence of the treasurer, the auditing committee had no report.

The following candidates were announced by Mr. Lindley, Chairman of the nominating committee:

For President, Mrs. Elva T. Carter, Plainfield.

For Vice-President, Mrs. W. H. Eichhorn, Bluffton.

For Secretary, Mrs. Sam Matthews, Tipton.

For Treasurer, Mr. O. M. Pittenger, Frankfort.

Also as members of the Executive Committee:

Mr. C. A. Reeve, Plymouth.

Howard Roosa, Evansville, and

Sharley Pettijohn, Westfield.

Upon motion, the report of the Nominating Committee was accepted, and the Secretary cast the ballot, making the election unanimous. The motion was carried.

Following the suggestion made by Mr. Sanborn that a membership committee be appointed to draft members for the Trustees Association, a motion was made, seconded, and carried that this committee consist of five members, the appointments to be made by the new president and Mr. Sanborn.

A motion was made by Mr. George D. Marks that a vote of thanks be extended to the President for his untiring interest in and activity for the Association. This motion was seconded and unanimously carried.

The address of the morning was given by Mr. Charles E. Rush, librarian of the public library, Indianapolis. The need of direction in a boy's reading was the theme of his paper.

The two Round Tables, one for library boards having annual incomes of \$3,000 or less, under the leadership of Mrs. Elva T. Carter of Plainfield, and the other for library boards having annual incomes of more than \$3,000, with Mrs. W. R. Davidson of Evansville as leader, concluded the program of the morning. Practically the same subjects were discussed at both Round Tables—The War Time Budget; Essentials and Non-Essentials; The Function of the Librarian and of the Trustee; Salaries and Vacations, etc.

The meeting then adjourned.

HELEN U. DAVIDSON,

Secretary Pro Tem.

CONTENTS—JANUARY, 1918.

	PAGE
War economies for libraries.....	1
Annual reports again.....	3
The relation of salaries to income.....	3
Indiana Library War Fund statement.....	3
More books for the soldiers.....	4
Magazines for soldiers.....	5
Do the men in the trenches need books?....	6
Scrapbooks for Sammies.....	6
Food conservation and the libraries.....	7
Knitting clubs.....	12
Library use of lantern slides.....	12
Report, Public Library Commission.....	15
Exhibits of the Library Art Club.....	19
District meetings.....	19
A new stereoscope.....	20
An Indiana novel.....	20
New buildings.....	21
News of Indiana libraries.....	21
Personals.....	22
Meeting of Executive Committee of I. L. A.....	23
Library Section, State Teachers' Association.....	23
Minutes, I. L. T. A.....	24

